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PORTLAND AND SALT LAKE.

JUDGE POWERS expresses the practically unanimous sentiment of Utah when he says he will oppose any appropriation for the Lewis and Clark exposition at Portland, and will urge Utah people to stay away. The fact that this city was defeated in its effort to secure the headquarters of the mining congress is only incidental; the real attitude of Portland toward the Utah delegation is everything in the history of the reception accorded Salt Lake delegates.

The Utah delegation had a right to expect courtesy from the city that invited them to attend the congress; it had a right to believe it would be accorded fair, if not generous treatment by the people and newspapers of the convention city. Instead, the Oregonian, formerly the leading newspaper there, led the fight against Salt Lake and took pains to insult the entire Salt Lake contingent, misrepresenting conditions, dragging in polygamy, an entirely irrelevant question in such a gathering, and doing all in its power to make Utah's position in the convention unpleasant and unbearable.

To cap the climax of this unnecessary hostility, the Rose club, supposedly composed of the leading women of the city, showed its enthusiastic approval of the proceedings by presenting Life Pence with a bouquet for his heroic "defense of the American home." It is only fair to presume that the presentation was made in ignorance of Pence's personality and was inspired by the Oregonian's lead, falsehoods, but even that does not excuse the gratuitous insult to the Salt Lake delegates.

Judge Powers will have the full approval of the people he so ably represented under difficult conditions, and there is not the slightest probability that Portland's exhibition will find support of any kind from this state.

One incident of the business is worth emphasizing, and that is the telegram from Mayor Hawley and other prominent citizens of Idaho repudiating Pence, who has lately claimed to be a resident of the Gem state. They know Pence.

The Utah delegates have conducted themselves most admirably in a situation that might have justified them in leaving the convention and the city which treated them so ignominiously. Instead, they fought the issue out, accepted the selection of Denver by moving to make the choice unanimous, and reserved their expression of disgust to resolutions adopted by the entire delegation outside the convention proceedings. They will return with the respect of the mining world, the warm appreciation of their own constituents and the consciousness that they made a good fight and were only defeated by disreputable tactics that had no place in any gathering of fair-minded men.

SLIPPED A COG.

IF YOU HEAR a sound these days as of a threshing machine working on rock ballast, you may know it is the Smoot Republican machine slipping a cog. The first joy came immediately after the convention adjourned, and it was discovered that Brother Smoot had named David H. Cannon of St. George for presidential elector. Now, Uncle David is a fine old gentleman, lovable, devoted in his work, an altogether good type of the pioneer, but he is not an eligible elector in these days of Smoot investigations because he is a polygamist.

When the facts were brought to the attention of the party managers they at once arranged for the withdrawal of Mr. Cannon and the substitution of Judge Miner, formerly of the supreme court and a non-Mormon, in his place. The incident is of minor importance except as an illustration of the carelessness, not to say disregard of public opinion which the Smoot machine showed in its choice of candidates. Even supposing it was desired to make things unpleasant for the minority crowd, political expediency would certainly have suggested wisdom in the making-up of the electoral ticket—the one exclusively national feature of the convention.

As it is, the outside world will now be regaled with wild tales of what will be called another effort to force polygamy to the fore, Utah will be given some columns more of the particularly distasteful advertising she has been getting for the past few months, and the whole subject will be stored away for a relapse at the next session of the Burroughs committee to the certain disadvantage of Senator Smoot and the equally certain disparagement of Utah's people.

Although this is a Republican "break," and one that could not have been foreseen, it reflects seriously on the political acumen of those Republican leaders who are responsible for it, and it ought to be convincing proof that they need a political Moses to lead them.

"Fussy Jimmy" has given up the state chairmanship of the Republican party. It is barely possible that Mr. Anderson has discovered the fact that a great many Utah Republicans will follow him no longer.

AN ABLE CHAMPION.

THE esteemed Tribune's comment on the ticket nominated by the Republican state convention on Thursday last is so able that we cannot refrain from calling attention to it. So ably does the local organ of Republicanism set forth the merits of its candidates, the soundness of its platform that it leaves very little for others to say on these subjects. The Republican candidates are really entitled to congratulations on their champion.

On the morning following the convention the Tribune, discussing the state platform, said:

The idealism of Mr. Cutler and the other nominees for the positions they seek was set forth glowingly, thus:

Yesterday morning, having had time to look more fully into the lives and the political services of the Republican candidates, the esteemed Tribune continued its masterly support of the ticket. In an argument that we find it almost impossible to answer, the Tribune said:

Now there may be those who will say that these are not sound reasons why the Republican ticket should be elected. Such persons will permit us, we are sure, to disagree with them. For, the less people know about the Republican candidates, the more likely they are to be elected.

ANOTHER TRADITION SPOILED.

TWENTY years ago—do you remember?—perhaps longer, if you are a very old gentleman, or lady, your mother or some other well informed person told you that whenever a thunder storm, accompanied, as thunder storms usually are, by violent lightning, approached, the only rational thing to do was to lie on a feather bed and there lie snug and warm, perhaps too warm, until the last mutter of the thunder had died away. In a feather bed, and only in a feather bed, were you absolutely safe from lightning.

We never inquired into the science of the thing very closely, but somehow it always seemed reasonable enough to us. How in the world could lightning, we argued, find a terrified small boy all rolled up in a nice, soft feather bed? It was perfectly clear to us that lightning never would go poking and prodding after us there. Besides, so great was our faith, we labored under the impression that if a bolt of lightning did strike a feather bed the bolt would be broken off short, and without the least injury to the bed or the individual underneath or in it.

Alas for human beliefs, alas for the traditions of our childhood. It has recently been demonstrated that a feather bed affords no more protection from lightning than a seersucker coat from rain. Two Kansas City young women, to wit, the Misses Beck and Anna Koffman, are doubtless very glad that they are able to testify to the feather bed's lack of efficiency in thunder storms. We know they are glad, because they are very lucky to be alive. Their feather bed did not protect them.

And yet, in a way, the feather bed did protect the young women. A thunder storm came up, accompanied, as usual, by lightning. They sought the shelter of their feather bed. A bolt of lightning very promptly shot through a window of their room, struck the feather bed and ripped it open. Feathers flew in every direction. The chances are that some of them are still flying. And the young women were shocked into unconsciousness. After some hours of work they were brought back to life, and, at last accounts, they were still hearty, though their faith in feather beds is not as unshakable as it once was. Nevertheless, who can say what would have happened had it not been for the bed?

Our sprightly Bingham contemporary, the Bulletin, says: "In Tuesday's Ogden Standard appeared a quotation from a Salt Lake Herald editorial that exactly and intentionally reversed the trend of The Herald's argument. It causes The Herald to express the opinion that Judge Parker's cause is hopeless, whereas the article in its entirety said nothing of the kind. Work of this character comes under the head of contemptible journalism, and it is to be regretted that so able a newspaper as the Standard has stooped to such tactics. How many voters were induced to change their politics? In the same issue of the Standard was an article under the caption 'Contemptible Politics,' wherein the hose should have been turned on itself instead of a contemporary."

A mean man suggests that the state should immediately appropriate a large sum of money to be used in repairing the roads in Washington county, in order that ticketed electors from down there will not be compelled to get off of tickets because of their inability to travel.

Our esteemed morning contemporary has forfeited all right to criticize Judge Parker for not doing more talking. Judge Parker is a chatterbox when compared with our morning contemporary's attitude on the Republican state ticket.

Candidate Cutler may discover along early in November, that there is a limit, even to the political power of Senator Smoot.

Mr. Munroe's opinion of his own fighting ability has been materially modified by a recent event.

A Fatherly Conclusion.

Farmer Trefores—What makes you think Daniel Webster was a smart man? Farmer Hopgood—Well, I've been reading some of his speeches, and they seem to agree pretty thoroughly with Mary Jane's graduation essay.

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SCHLEY'S OWN STORY

His Account of Battle of Santiago—Admiral Sampson's Absence.

A PERSONAL account of the destruction of the Spanish fleet off Santiago on July 3, 1898, from the pen of Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley appears in the Saturday Evening Post under the title "The Fight Off Santiago."

Admiral Schley writes as follows in regard to the credit for the success of the operations:

At about 8:45 a. m. of July 2, 1898, the flag orderly of the Brooklyn reported that a signal had been made from the New York to "disregard movements of the commander-in-chief," and that the flag-ship had gone seaward at high speed; also, that the Massachusetts had withdrawn from the blockade during the middle watch (12 to 4 a. m.) and had gone eastward, where the flag-ship had gone for watch duty. Had not been vouchsafed to the commander of the second squadron, where the flag-ship had gone, the blocking line in accordance with the naval regulations constituted the commander of the second squadron the senior officer present in command.

The regulations of the navy settle that beyond any doubt by right of response, the senior officer present in command, whether a squad or a squadron, is that no element of such a force can ever be left without a responsible commander, and no military exigency can occur in war when such a force is left without someone in control. The dates of commission held by officers is for the purpose of fixing the very definite and responsible gradations in the non-commissioned ranks are but the continuation of the line of command, in other words, the senior officer present in command, whether a squad or a squadron, is that no element of such a force can ever be left without a responsible commander, and no military exigency can occur in war when such a force is left without someone in control.

From a confidential document under the title "Executive Order," dated July 2, 1898, it is seen that the senior officer present in command, whether a squad or a squadron, is that no element of such a force can ever be left without a responsible commander, and no military exigency can occur in war when such a force is left without someone in control. The dates of commission held by officers is for the purpose of fixing the very definite and responsible gradations in the non-commissioned ranks are but the continuation of the line of command, in other words, the senior officer present in command, whether a squad or a squadron, is that no element of such a force can ever be left without a responsible commander, and no military exigency can occur in war when such a force is left without someone in control.

From that day to this, no military man has ever claimed that the glory of Aboukir Bay, or, as better known, the Battle of the Nile, was won by the sea shared by the grand and great Jarvis, who was Nelson's commander-in-chief. It makes no difference whether a commander-in-chief be eleven miles or eleven hundred miles away from the scene of an action in which he did not participate. History will always grant the question of victory to that commander who rights and wins the battle. If the battle here related had miscarried, or if, through mismanagement, Nelson's ships had been scattered that day, there would have been no difficulty about who was in command, who would have had to bear the blame. It is as certain, in that event, that there would have been no effort to prove that Nelson was within sight of the enemy, no claim that it was a captain's battle, nor any other of the sophistries that were invented in the wake of controversy about this great victory.

No instance is recalled where great success was won in a battle where the participant was not anxious to share in the glory, but no instance is remembered where any subordinate ever desired to share with his superior the odium of defeat. Santiago alone would be unique as one of the world's great battles, without anybody being in command. It defeat had occurred the commander of the second squadron would have had to take his medicine just the same.

While the squadron's strength was thus reduced, we know today from the contributions of the Spanish officers, published after the battle, that the Spanish Intelligence, and therefore, that Captain Conner made a reconnaissance at the mouth of the harbor on the morning of the battle in order to learn the disposition of the American fleet. The absence of the New York and Massachusetts must have impressed upon the Spanish mind the most opportune moment he had for the sortie he made at 9:30 a. m. on July 3, 1898, when the Spanish squadron, regardless of the torpedoes in the channel, was discovered flanking out.

tactical diameter being the diameter of the circle, she would have turned through if she had not been started. The north, from which she was started. The order to port the helm was not given by the commander of the second squadron, though it was the proper military maneuver under the circumstances. It met with his approval and saved the day beyond any doubt. But observing that the Brooklyn's bow was swinging rapidly to starboard, the inquiry was made of Captain Cook whether the "helm" was held steady. The proximity of the Brooklyn ship, afterward recognized as the Vizcaya, is remembered distinctly from the fact that a number of men were running on her decks between the superstructure and her forward turret, and that day-light was observed by the naked eye between their legs as they ran.

There was no colloquy of any kind or of any character with any one at the time of the turn, and none would have been permitted with any officer. That was one of many actions that grew up among others, six or eight months after the fight. Among them was the Texas incident. That ship was never for a moment in the least danger from the Brooklyn. During the turn her distance was never nearer than 200 or 400 yards from the Brooklyn. Some testimony before the court of inquiry, in 1901, placed her at much greater distance. During the turn the starboard side of the Texas was never seen from the Brooklyn at all.

After completing the account of the pursuit of the Spanish ships, he goes on to say:

The fight having ended at 1:25 p. m., a natural interest in the vessel following prompted a survey of the horizon with glasses. The masts of two ships and the smoke of a third were visible on the horizon. Later the first two were discovered to be the Texas and the Vizcaya. The third, whose smoke was visible, proved to be the New York, which arrived on the scene at 2:23 p. m., one hour and eight minutes after the battle ended. If the New York was making at the time the speed of seventeen knots as Captain Chadwick reported in his letter dated July 29, 1898, to the commander in chief at Guantanamo, then at the time of the Colon's surrender she could not have been nearer than about nineteen miles—too far to be within seeing distance, and too far away to be anywhere within signal distance when this great battle ended.

The grand result of the day was that the Brooklyn and the Oregon won a reputation which cannot be "impaired by appointment or mitigated by jealousy, or contaminated by envy, as long as justice holds empire in the reason of our countrymen."

As the New York was approaching the final scene of the battle, a signal was made from the Brooklyn, "We have made a great victory, details will be communicated." This signal was received flying quite half an hour before it was answered by the New York, but the omission was thought to arise from the fact that the New York was at too great a distance to read it. Then it finally was answered, however, it was in the form of an order to "Report your casualties." It is to be regretted that no word of congratulation, so much valued by men and officers on such occasions, issued from the flagship. Notwithstanding this, at 2:15 p. m., while the New York was still some two miles away, another signal was made from the Brooklyn: "This is a great day for our country. This signal was merely acknowledged with an answering pennant, but no answer otherwise was made.

At 2:23 p. m. the New York arrived and steamed into a position between the Brooklyn and the Colon. Cook had been detained for some time on board the Colon in arranging the surrender; when this was concluded he was returning as the board that ship to make a report. As Cook's orders were given by the commander of the second squadron, it would have relieved the official record of error if the latter officer had been able to state that the Spanish officers in surrendering unconditionally should retain their efforts. It would have given the opportunity to state that the Oregon was a "front position in the chase." The Oregon's success on the day of battle was superb; her position was a fine one; she was at the Brooklyn from beginning to end, but she was at no time ahead. Clark's testimony, the inquiry, and the testimony of the ward is conclusive upon this point as well as the part taken by the two ships in the result of the day's work.

As soon as Cook returned from the New York, the commander of the second squadron, who was on board the Brooklyn, New York to report, as customary. As the board that ship to make a report. As Cook's orders were given by the commander of the second squadron, it would have relieved the official record of error if the latter officer had been able to state that the Spanish officers in surrendering unconditionally should retain their efforts. It would have given the opportunity to state that the Oregon was a "front position in the chase." The Oregon's success on the day of battle was superb; her position was a fine one; she was at the Brooklyn from beginning to end, but she was at no time ahead. Clark's testimony, the inquiry, and the testimony of the ward is conclusive upon this point as well as the part taken by the two ships in the result of the day's work.

The incident of the visit made to the flagship on that July 3, after our signal victory, recalls another matter, more than a hundred years before, when the great battle of St. Vincent was fought. Nelson, in his arms, saying he could not thank him enough, but insisted that Nelson should retain the sword he had so bravely won. The sword, a matter of history, also, that Captain Clark, in the cabin of the flagship, that Nelson had rendered himself liable to a court martial for disobeying the "order of battle." The valiant old admiral is reported to have replied: "If you ever disobey orders in the same way I will forgive you."

But more significant still is the fact that this same chief of staff, who had suggested to the admiral the liability of Nelson to court martial for doing what was thought proper at St. Vincent, as a vice admiral, afterward in 1805, was deprived of his command of a fleet of some nineteen ships for failing to improve the opportunity on June 22 of that year, to destroy the fleet of Villeneuve, which Nelson met, overpowered and almost annihilated four months later at Trafalgar.

The victory of July 3 at Santiago de Cuba was even more decisive than St. Vincent or Trafalgar, in that every ship of the enemy was destroyed and every personnel, from the admiral to the lowest seaman, was captured. It resulted in the expulsion of the Spanish fleet from the waters of the American continent.

Fashionable Minister.

(Chicago News.)
"Why did you tell me that gentleman was a fine golf player? I never saw any one fiddle so much in my life."
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